

(iv) by striking out "such section 231" in the matter after clause (iv) and inserting in lieu thereof "section 231 of such Act"; and

(v) by redesignating clauses (i) through (iv) as paragraphs (1) through (4), respectively;

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) by inserting "SURVIVORS OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES TO WHOM CIARDS SECTION 231 RULES APPLY." after "(b)";

(ii) by striking out "the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees, as amended" in clause (ii) and inserting in lieu thereof "the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act";

(iii) by striking out "widow or widower, former spouse, and/or child or children as defined in section 204 and section 232 of such the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees" in clause (iv) and inserting in lieu thereof "surviving spouse, former spouse, or child as defined in section 102 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act";

(iv) by striking out "widow or widower, former spouse, and/or child or children" in the matter after clause (iv) and inserting in lieu thereof "surviving spouse, former spouse, or child";

(v) by striking out "such section 232" in the matter after clause (iv) and inserting in lieu thereof "section 231 of such Act"; and

(vi) by redesignating clauses (i) through (iv) as paragraphs (1) through (4), respectively;

(C) by striking out subsections (c) and (d); and

(D) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (c) and in that subsection—

(i) by striking out "(1)" and inserting in lieu thereof "ANNUITIES UNDER CSRS.—";

(ii) by striking out "established by section 202 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees" and inserting in lieu thereof "maintained pursuant to section 202 of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act"; and

(iii) by striking out paragraph (2).

(b) NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY ACT OF 1959.—Section 9(b)(3) of the National Security Agency Act of 1959 (50 U.S.C. 402 note) is amended by striking out "the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees" and inserting in lieu thereof "the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act".

(c) TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.—Sections 8347(n)(4)(A) and 8423(a)(1)(B)(i) of title 5, United States Code, are amended by striking out "the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees" and inserting in lieu thereof "the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act".

(d) TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 1605(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended in the second sentence—

(1) striking out "the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees" and inserting in lieu thereof "the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act"; and

(2) by inserting "(50 U.S.C. 403r)" after "the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949".

SEC. 804. SAVINGS PROVISIONS.

(a) PRIOR ELECTIONS.—Any election made under the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees before the effective date specified in section 805 shall not be affected by the amendment made by section 802 and shall be deemed to have been made under the corresponding provision of that Act as restated by section 802 as the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any other Act, or in any Executive order, rule, or regulation, to the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees, or to a provision of that Act, shall be deemed to refer to that Act and to the corresponding provision of that Act, as restated by section 802 as the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act.

SEC. 805. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by sections 802 and 803 shall take effect on the first day of the fourth month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 805. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by sections 802 and 803 shall take effect on the first day of the fourth month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

And the Senate agree to the same.

From the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence:

DAVE MCCURDY,
CHARLES WILSON,
BARBARA KENNELLY,
DAN GLICKMAN,
NICHOLAS MAVROULES,
BILL RICHARDSON,
STEPHEN SOLARZ,
NORM DICKS,
RONALD K. DELLUMS,
DAVID E. BONIOR,
MARTIN OLAV SABO,
WAYNE OWENS,
BUD SHUSTER

(except for sub-
section 404(f)).

LARRY COMBEST
(except for sub-
section 404(f)).

DOUG BEREUTER
(except for sub-
section 404(f)).

R.K. DORNAN
(except for sub-
section 404(f)).

BILL YOUNG
(except for sub-
section 404(f)).

DAVID O'B. MARTIN
(except for sub-
section 404(f)).

GEORGE W. GEKAS
(except for sub-
section 404(f)).

From the Committee on Armed Services (for the consideration of Department of Defense tactical intelligence and related activities):

LES ASPIN,
IKE SKELTON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

DAVID L. BOREN,
FRITZ HOLLINGS,
BILL BRADLEY,
ALAN CRANSTON,
DENNIS DECONCINI,
JOHN GLENN,
BOB KERREY,
FRANK H. MURKOWSKI,
JOHN WARNER,
ALFONSE D'AMATO,
JACK DANFORTH,
WARREN B. RUDMAN,
SLADE GORTON,
JOHN CHAFEE,

From the Committee on Armed Services:

SAM NUNN,
STROM THURMOND,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

When said conference report was considered.

After debate,

On motion of Mr. MCCURDY, the previous question was ordered on the conference report to its adoption or rejection and, under the operation thereof, the conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said conference report was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶118.9 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby submit to the Congress the Annual Report of the Railroad Retirement Board for Fiscal Year 1991, pursuant to the provisions of section 7(b)(6) of the Railroad Retirement Act and section 12(1) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

The Railroad Retirement Board (RRB) serves over 873,000 railroad retirees and their families and almost 283,000 railroad employees who rely on the system for retirement, unemployment, disability, and sickness insurance benefits. Beneficiaries depend on the financial integrity of the pension funds for payment of their benefits.

This report includes the Annual Actuarial Report, which concludes that the railroad retirement system will not experience a cash flow problem in the near future. The Chief Actuary at RRB, however, warns that "the long term viability of the system * * * is still questionable." Based on the report's analysis, if employment trends continue as they have for over a quarter of a century, the trust funds will go broke sometime between 2010 and 2016.

I continue to strongly oppose the permanent diverting of Federal income taxes to the rail pension system. Since 1983 approximately \$5.4 billion in taxpayer subsidies have been given to the rail pension fund, \$1.72 billion of which were from the diversion of income taxes. The Railroad Retirement Board believes current resources are sufficient to pay benefits, except under the most pessimistic assumptions, thereby rendering Federal subsidies unnecessary. Railroad pensions should be financed solely by rail sector resources.

As I stated last year, I support all equitable reforms to the system, such as privatization and the extension of rules protecting private pensions (Employee Retirement Income Security Act) to the railroad's private pension system.

GEORGE BUSH.

The White House, October 1, 1992.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Ways and Means.

¶118.10 MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE—VETO OF S. 323

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, laid before the House a message from the Senate, which was read as follows:

The Senate having proceeded to reconsider the bill (S. 323) to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to ensure that pregnant women receiving assistance under title X of the Public Health Service Act are provided with information and counseling regarding their pregnancies, and for other purposes, returned by the Presi-

dent of the United States with his objections to the Senate, in which it originated, it was,

Resolved, That the said bill pass, two-thirds of the Senators present having voted in the affirmative.

The Clerk then read the veto message from the President, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

I am returning herewith without my approval S. 323, the "Family Planning Amendments Act of 1992." This legislation would extend and amend the federal family planning program under title X of the Public Health Service Act.

If the scope of S. 323 were limited to family planning, I would approve it. My Administration has an excellent record in support of family planning. About this there can be no question. Our approach to reauthorizing title X was embodied in a bill transmitted to the Congress on February 25, 1991. We need a family planning program to deliver preventive, pre-pregnancy services.

Unfortunately, S. 323 is unacceptable because it would override current regulations that are designed to maintain the title X program's integrity as a pre-pregnancy family planning program. The bill would require projects supported by title X family planning funds to counsel pregnant women on, and refer them for, abortions. Such a requirement is totally alien to the purpose of the title X program. Title X is a quality health care program that provides pre-pregnancy family planning information and services and refers pregnant women to health care providers who can ensure continuity of care.

Under current regulations, upheld by the United States Supreme Court, pregnant women who seek services from clinics funded by title X would be referred to qualified providers for prenatal care and other social services, including counseling. Moreover, nothing in these regulations prevents a woman from receiving complete medical information about her condition from a physician. The Supreme Court specifically found that the regulations regarding the title X program in no way violated free speech rights.

In a memorandum to Department of Health and Human Services Secretary Louis Sullivan on November 5, 1991, I reiterated my commitment to preserving the confidentiality of the doctor/patient relationship. In that memorandum, I also repeated my commitment to ensuring that the operation of the title X family planning program is compatible with free speech and the highest standards of medical care. My memorandum makes clear that there is no "gag rule" to interfere with the doctor/patient relationship. There can be no doubt that my Administration is committed to the protection of free speech.

I have repeatedly informed the Congress that I would disapprove any legislation that would transform this program into a vehicle for the promotion of abortion. Unfortunately, the Con-

gress has seen fit to entangle this family planning program in the politics of abortion.

I believe that the title X family planning program should be reauthorized. I now urge the Congress to adopt a bill that promotes true family planning rather than requiring Federal tax dollars to be used in a manner that promotes abortion as a method of birth control.

GEORGE BUSH.

The White House, September 25, 1992.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, by unanimous consent, announced that the objections of the President were ordered spread upon the pages of the Journal.

The question being on the passage of the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

After debate,

By unanimous consent, the previous question was ordered on the bill to its passage or rejection.

The question being put,

Will the House, upon reconsideration, agree to pass the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?

It was decided in the { Yeas 266
negative Nays 148

¶118.11

[Roll No. 452]

YEAS—266

Abercrombie	Derrick	Houghton
Ackerman	Dickinson	Hoyer
Alexander	Dicks	Hubbard
Allen	Dingell	Hughes
Anderson	Dixon	Jacobs
Andrews (ME)	Donnelly	Jefferson
Andrews (NJ)	Dooley	Jenkins
Andrews (TX)	Dorgan (ND)	Johnson (CT)
Anthony	Downey	Johnson (SD)
Aspin	Durbin	Johnston
Atkins	Dwyer	Jones
AuCoin	Early	Jontz
Bacchus	Eckart	Kennedy
Ballenger	Edwards (CA)	Kennelly
Beilenson	Edwards (TX)	Kleccka
Bentley	Engel	Klug
Bereuter	English	Kolbe
Berman	Erdreich	Kopetski
Bevill	Espy	Kostmayer
Bilbray	Evans	Lancaster
Boehlert	Fascell	Lantos
Bonior	Fawell	LaRocco
Boucher	Fazio	Laughlin
Boxer	Feighan	Leach
Brewster	Fish	Lehman (CA)
Brooks	Foley	Lehman (FL)
Browder	Ford (MI)	Levin (MI)
Brown	Ford (TN)	Levine (CA)
Bruce	Frank (MA)	Lewis (CA)
Bryant	Franks (CT)	Lewis (GA)
Byron	Frost	Lloyd
Campbell (CA)	Gallo	Long
Campbell (CO)	Gejdenson	Lowey (NY)
Cardin	Gekas	Machtley
Carper	Gephardt	Markey
Carr	Geren	Martin
Chandler	Gibbons	Martinez
Chapman	Gilchrest	Matsui
Clay	Gilman	McCandless
Clement	Glickman	McCloskey
Clinger	Gonzalez	McCurdy
Coleman (MO)	Gordon	McDermott
Coleman (TX)	Gradison	McHugh
Collins (IL)	Green	McMillan (NC)
Collins (MI)	Hamilton	McMillen (MD)
Condit	Harris	McNulty
Cooper	Hatcher	Meyers
Coughlin	Hayes (IL)	Mfume
Cox (IL)	Hefner	Miller (CA)
Coyne	Hertel	Miller (WA)
Cramer	Hoagland	Mineta
Darden	Hobson	Mink
DeFazio	Hochbrueckner	Moakley
DeLauro	Horn	Molinari
Dellums	Horton	Moody

Moran	Richardson	Stallings
Morella	Ridge	Stark
Morrison	Riggs	Stokes
Mrazek	Roemer	Studds
Nagle	Rose	Swett
Natcher	Rostenkowski	Swift
Neal (MA)	Roukema	Synar
Neal (NC)	Rowland	Tanner
Nichols	Roybal	Thomas (CA)
Obey	Russo	Thomas (GA)
Olin	Sabo	Thomas (WY)
Oliver	Sanders	Thornton
Owens (NY)	Sangmeister	Torres
Owens (UT)	Savage	Toricelli
Pallone	Sawyer	Trafficant
Panetta	Scheuer	Traxler
Pastor	Schiff	Unsoeld
Patterson	Schroeder	Upton
Payne (NJ)	Schumer	Valentine
Payne (VA)	Serrano	Vento
Pease	Sharp	Visclosky
Pelosi	Shays	Washington
Penny	Sikorski	Waters
Peterson (FL)	Sisisky	Waxman
Pickett	Skaggs	Wheat
Pickle	Skeen	Williams
Porter	Slattery	Wilson
Price	Slaughter	Wise
Pursell	Smith (FL)	Wolpe
Ramstad	Smith (IA)	Wyden
Rangel	Smith (TX)	Yates
Ravenel	Snowe	Zeliff
Reed	Solarz	Zimmer
Regula	Spratt	

NAYS—148

Allard	Hefley	Peterson (MN)
Annunzio	Henry	Petri
Applegate	Herger	Poshard
Archer	Holloway	Quillen
Armey	Hopkins	Rahall
Baker	Hunter	Ray
Barrett	Hutto	Rhodes
Barton	Hyde	Rinaldo
Bateman	Inhofe	Ritter
Bennett	Ireland	Roberts
Bilirakis	James	Roe
Bliley	Johnson (TX)	Rogers
Boehner	Kanjorski	Rohrabacher
Borski	Kasich	Ros-Lehtinen
Broomfield	Kildee	Roth
Bunning	Kyl	Santorum
Burton	LaFalce	Sarpalius
Callahan	Lagomarsino	Saxton
Camp	Lent	Schaefer
Coble	Lewis (FL)	Schulze
Combust	Lightfoot	Shaw
Costello	Livingston	Shuster
Cox (CA)	Lowery (CA)	Skelton
Crane	Luken	Smith (NJ)
Cunningham	Manton	Smith (OR)
Dannemeyer	Marlenee	Solomon
de la Garza	Mazzoli	Spence
DeLay	McCollum	Stearns
Doolittle	McDade	Stenholm
Dornan (CA)	McEwen	Stump
Dreier	McGrath	Sundquist
Duncan	Michel	Tallon
Edwards (OK)	Miller (OH)	Tauzin
Emerson	Mollohan	Taylor (MS)
Ewing	Montgomery	Taylor (NC)
Fields	Moorhead	Vander Jagt
Galleghy	Murphy	Volkmer
Gaydos	Murtha	Vucanovich
Gillmor	Myers	Walker
Gingrich	Nowak	Walsh
Goodling	Nussle	Weber
Goss	Oakar	Weldon
Grandy	Oberstar	Whitten
Gunderson	Ortiz	Wolf
Hall (TX)	Orton	Wylie
Hammerschmidt	Oxley	Yatron
Hancock	Packard	Young (AK)
Hansen	Parker	Young (FL)
Hastert	Paxon	
Hayes (LA)	Perkins	

NOT VOTING—19

Barnard	Foglietta	Mavroules
Blackwell	Guarini	McCrery
Bustamante	Hall (OH)	Sensenbrenner
Conyers	Huckaby	Staggers
Davis	Kaptur	Towns
Dymally	Kolter	
Flake	Lipinski	

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MAZZOLI, announced that 266 Members had voted in the affirmative and 148 Members had voted in the negative.